

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1810.

[NUMBER 1262.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

Tobacco	-	-	\$ 1 50	a	2 00
Hemp	-	-	6 00	a	7 00
Yarns	-	-	9 00	a	10 00
Beef	-	-	2 00	a	2 50
Pork	-	-	2 50	a	2 75
Flour	-	-	2 00	a	2 50
Meal (per bush.)	-	-	0 25	a	0 37
Salt	-	-	2 00		
Whiskey (per gal.)	-	-	0 30	a	0 37

JOSEPH HAMILTON RAVEISS, Attorney, will return his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post paid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.
May, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels
Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

J. & D. Maccoun
Request those indebted to them to make payment before the 10th of July, as one of them intends to set out for Philadelphia and New York, at that time.
Lexington, June 12th, 1809.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES;
together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

To the Public.
THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
Price 12½ CENTS,
TWO SHORT CATECHISMS.
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)
Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.
BY JOHN ANDREWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY
ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord 1810;
CONTAINING,
The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

A Grammar School

Is opened by WILLIAM ANDERSON at Nicholasville, Jessamine county; the neighbourhood is healthy, boarding may be had in genteel families, convenient to the school at 50 dollars per annum.

if November 10, 1809.

Take Notice.
WHEREAS Thomas Lincoln did, some time past, convey to us by deed of trust, all his estate, both real and personal; we do forewarn all persons from crediting him on our account, as we are determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

DAVID RICE,
ELIZABETH LINCOLN.
Dec. 13th, 1809.

Frankfort Ware-House.

THE subscribers are ready to receive Storage of any description, at the usual rates.—Their large and convenient STONE WARE-HOUSE is nearly completed, in the erection of which great care has been taken to render it inaccessible to fire. A WHARF AND SLIP has also been made, between the ware-house and the river, to facilitate the loading of boats in any stage of the water, which, it is believed, has rendered this situation equal, if not superior, to most places in the western country, for putting a cargo on board with expedition and in good order.

Every attention will be paid to meet the wishes of their customers, and punctual attendance at all times.

WILLIAM HUNTER,
JOHN INSTONE.
Frankfort, Nov. 29, 1809.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

For Sale at this Office.

For Sale, Six Hundred Acres First Rate LAND.

OF INDISPUTABLE TITLE,
Lying in Jessamine county, on the road leading from Nicholasville to Richmond, five miles from Nicholasville, one and a half miles from Bell's old mill, on Hickman creek.

THERE is one hundred acres of cleared land, well improved with dwelling houses, orchards and meadows.

For the terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN MCCLURE.
Dec. 8th, 1809.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys', where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.
Robert Wilson.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Smith & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

LOST,
ON FRIDAY THE 24th DEC. IN THIS TOWN,
A WOOD-PICKING MACHINE,
Drawn in Black and Red Colours.
The person who may have found the same, will confer an obligation on the subscriber by returning it, besides being rewarded therefor.
Thos. Smith.
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

ABNER REGRAND
Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
if Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEGROES WANTED.
I wish to hire two Negro Fellows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works, for which generous price will be given.
ALFRED W. GRAYSON.
December 23d, 1809.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
STEAM MILL
WISH TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
MECHANICAL WHEAT,
For which CASH will be given.
Lexington Dec. 23, 1809.

Take Notice.
A BLACK MARE has been stolen, one eye out, the near fore and hind foot white; a small star in her forehead; traces very well.—The above mare was taken from a runaway who says that he got her from a negro man named Dick hired to Mr. Suter in the neighbourhood of Wm. Daley's.

P. B. PRICE.
December 19, 1809.

Take Notice.
FOR SALE OR LEASE,
FOR a term of years, on low terms, and may be entered on immediately—the one half or whole, as may best suit the purchaser, of the PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives, at the junction of the Town Fork and Elkhorn, part of Taylor's military claim, containing 100 acres, between 50 and 60 cleared, with a good Saw and Grist Mill, well calculated for any kind of water works or machinery, and answers well to divide as there are two seats equally good. For further particulars apply to
John Coffman, Sen.
December 22, 1809.

Scott Circuit Court, October term, 1809
James Sanders, complainant
Against—
William Smith, defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

This day comes the complainant by his attorney, and his bill against the defendant being filed, and it appearing from the sheriff's return to the subpoena issued in this cause, that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that the defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,
† Carey L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on two bonds, given by us to John Rogers of Fayette county, both dated in August last—one for the sum of forty seven dollars fifty cents, the other for one hundred fifty seven dollars fifty cents, payable in May next. The said bonds were given for Land, for which the said Rogers cannot make a title.

PETER TROUTMAN,
ADAM TROUTMAN.
December 25th, 1809.

Take up by John Hardwich, living on the waters of Luluburn, near Keaton's old mill, in Montgomery county, one bay mare, three years old last spring, she is not docked, and she has no brand perceivable, she has some white on her left hind foot, and appraised to 40 dollars.
JOSEPH SIMPSON, J. P. M.
15th August, 1809.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby required to make payment immediately, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

WILLIAM SMITH.
Fayette, December 13, 1809.

Madison County.
Taken up by Robert Tinscher,
Living on Muddy creek, one Sorrel Mare, and Sorrel Horse Colt—she is about six years old, about fourteen hands high, has some saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white, a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot near the hip bone, the fore part of the near fore foot mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty-two dollars.

Nathan Lipscomb, J. p.
November 2nd, 1809.

Scout County, Sec.
Taken up by Wm. Suggett,
ON a run—A Gray Mare, 4 or 5 years old, about 14½ hands high, no brand, appraised to \$30.
Attest,
Carey L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.
May 20th 1809.

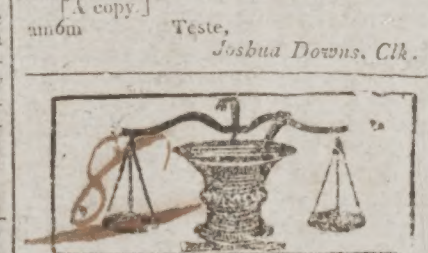
Rich'd. Lafon.
Taken up by Stephen Frost,
In Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear Creek, one sorrel horse three years old, a small star in the forehead, two white feet, about 13 hands three inches high, appraised to 18 dollars, October 20th 1809.

John Thompson.
Taken up by Matthew Patterson
Near Georgetown, on the waters of N. Elkhorn, Scott county, one Black Mare nine years old, about fourteen & one half hands high, a few white hairs in her face, branded on the near shoulder MP appraised to 25 dollars.
ALSO, one Sorrel Mare Colt, one year old, a small snip on her nose, appraised to ten dollars.

October 14, 1809.
Taken up by Joseph Horn, living on the waters of Red river, in Cane creek, in Montgomery county, one light sorrel Mare, about four years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, with a large star, no brand perceivable, appraised to 50 dollars, before me.
JOSEPH SIMPSON, J. P. M.
20th August, 1809.

Mississippi Territory of the U. S.
SEMPSON COUNTY COURT.
JULY TERM, 1809—viz
William Nash } Attachment.
Daniel Cabell }

ORDERED, that in this case, all proceedings be stayed, for the term of six months from the return of the process in this case, 24th July, 1809; and that notice shall issue from this court to the defendant, by post or other conveyance, to be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, that the defendant appear, put in bail and plead to the action of the plaintiff aforesaid in which case his estate attached shall be liberated and his garnishee discharged, otherwise judgment shall go by default.
[A copy.]
anoun Teste,
Josua Downs, Clk.



Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.
Andrew McCalla

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe—it is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them. A.M.C.

DOCUMENTS
WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,
[IN CONTINUATION.]

Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson.
[Concluded.]

On the subject of the orders in council the president perceives with sentiments of deep regret, that your instructions contemplate, neither an explanation of the refusal of your government to fulfil the arrangement of that branch of the existing differences, nor the substitution of any other plan of adjustment, nor any authority to conclude any agreement on that subject, but merely to receive and discuss proposals, that might be made to you on the part of the United States; and these, it appears, must include a stipulation on the part of the United States to relinquish a trade with the enemies' colonies, even in branches not hitherto interrupted by British orders for capture, and also a sanction to the enforcing of an act of congress by the British navy.

Were the way properly opened for formal propositions from this government, a known determination on the part of his Britannic majesty to adhere to such extraordinary pretensions, would preclude the hope of success in such advances, whether regard be had to the conditions themselves, or to the disposition they indicate, in return for the conciliatory temper which has been evinced by the United States.

As to the demand in relation to the

colonial trade, it has been the less apprehended, as it is not in itself connected, nor has it ever before been brought into connection, either with the case of the orders in council, or with that of the Chesapeake. And it was reasonably to be presumed, if the idea of such a condition had in the first instance proceeded from the erroneous belief that it was not objectionable to the United States, that it would not have been persisted in after that error had been ascertained and acknowledged.

The other demand could still less have been apprehended. Besides the inevitable and incalculable abuses incident to such a licence to foreign cruisers, the stipulation would touch one of those vital principles of sovereignty, which no nation ought to have been expected to impair. For where would be the difference in principle between authorizing a foreign government to execute, and authorizing it to make laws for us? Nor ought it to be supposed that the sanctions and precautions of a law of the United States, in the cases of the prohibited trade in question, would prove inefficacious for its purposes.

Had none of those obstacles presented themselves to the course corresponding with the sentiments and dispositions of the president, I should have felt great pleasure in giving you formal assurances of his readiness to execute the conditional authority with which he is invested for restoring in its full extent, as far as it may depend on the United States, the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and that he would, moreover, be disposed to extend the experiment of a friendly negotiation to every point of difference and of mutual interest between them. If, indeed, in the event of a successful termination of what relates to the case of the Chesapeake, it be thought that a removal of the difficulties arising from the orders in council might be facilitated by comprehending them in a general negotiation, and the operation of the orders can in the meantime be suspended, the door might be considered as immediately open to that course of proceeding.

To such a suspension no reasonable objection can be made, if, as you have stated, the orders in council as now modified, leave the trade of the United States nearly as great as it would be without the existence of such orders, so long as France and the other powers shall continue their decrees, and inasmuch as a discontinuance of their decrees by those powers confessedly requires an immediate and entire revocation of the orders in council.

That a suspension of the orders with a view to their being brought into a general negotiation, is more reasonable than a temporary submission to their authority by the United States with that view, is obvious from the reflection that such a submission would necessarily involve a relinquishment of the principle which they have steadfastly asserted; whereas a discontinuance of the orders in council, in the present actual state of things, would not be incompatible with the principle on which they were originally founded.

This principle was, as you well know, the necessity of retaliating through neutrals injuries received thro' a violation of their rights by another belligerent. In the actual state of things, and under the actual modification of the orders in council produced by it, it is admitted by you, that the orders have no practical effect in bridging the commerce of neutrals, and can of course have no retaliating effect on the other belligerents.

Although it cannot be allowed to be true that the orders in council are no longer injurious to the commerce of the United States, it is certainly true that they produce no degree of injury to the enemies of Great Britain that can countenance the retaliating plea alleged in support of them.

What, permit me to ask, is the degree of injury actually accruing to the enemies of Great Britain from her retaliating orders? According to those orders, as now modified, & more especially taking into view along with them, the prohibitory law of this country, in relation to France, the essential difference between their repeal and their existence consists in this: that in the case of their repeal as pledged by the arrangement of April, the trade of the United States might be carried on directly with the ports of Holland; whilst during their existence, as at present, it is to be carried on through the contiguous and neighboring ports. To your own calculations, sir, I submit, whether the inconsiderable effect of this circuit on the prices in Holland and in the countries supplied through her, can any longer sustain the plea of retaliating distress on an enemy, or palliate the injuries done to a friend by a proceeding so contrary to his senti-

ments of justice, and which subject his regular commerce not only to inconvenient channels, but to all the abuses which may result from the suspicions, real or as pretended, of interested cruisers. You cannot but be sensible, that a perseverance under such circumstances in a system, which cannot longer be explained by its own avowed object, would force an explanation by some object not avowed. What object might be considered as best explaining it, is an inquiry into which I do not permit myself to enter, further than to remark, that in relation to the United States it must be an illegitimate object.

It remains to make a few observations which are due to the just interests of the United States, and which are invited by yours relating to the order in council of May last.

You seem to consider that measure as comprising the utmost precaution that was in the power of his Britannic majesty to take for preventing losses, from his disavowal of the engagement of your predecessor, to the citizens of the United States who had resumed their commercial pursuits on the faith of that act.

Without entering into a full view of the inadequacy of the order in that respect, I take the liberty of pointing out the following instances in which it falls essentially short of its declared intention:

1. The order does not provide for the important case of vessels returning with cargoes from the ports of Holland.

2. The exemption from interruption of vessels bound from the United States to Holland was restricted by that order to such as should have departed prior to the 20th of July, at which date it is not certain that the order, which was not officially communicated until the 31st of that month, had even reached any one point of the United States: so that some vessels may have sailed between the limited date and the arrival of the order in the United States, and many from distant ports must have done so after its arrival, but before a knowledge of it had become general; all proceeding on the faith of the arrangement, yet all left by the order exposed to capture and condemnation.

3d. The order does not provide for the important case of vessels, which had sailed on the like faith for Dutch ports other than those of Holland.

4. It does not include in its provisions the extensive lists of vessels going indirectly from the United States, but directly from foreign ports to those of Holland; nor vessels trading entirely from foreign ports to Holland; and in both these instances proceeding on the faith of the arrangement professed to be respected within the defined period.

It is true in these last instances the vessels were not to be captured without an attempt, after contrary warning to proceed to those ports. But I need not remind you that the injuries incident to the delay and to the breaking up of such voyages, cannot but have been considerable, and will have resulted as manifestly from the disappointed faith in the arrangement, as in the cases specially provided for, and consequently with all other losses fairly resulting from the same bona fide confidence in that act, they will fall within the just indemnification for which the principle assumed in the order, is a formal pledge.

I conclude sir, with pressing upon your candid attention, that the least which the president could have looked for in consequence of the disavowal of a transaction such as was concluded by your predecessor, and carried faithfully into effect by this government, was an explanation from yours of the disavowal, not through the minister disavowed, but thro' his successor; an explanation founded on reasons strong and solid in themselves, and presented, neither verbally, nor vaguely, but in a form commensurate with the occasion, and with the respect due to the character and to the good faith of the disappointed party; that it has been found with much concern and with not less surprise, that you are charged with no such explanations; that you have apparently wished to bring the subjects, which have been formally and definitively arranged, into a fresh negotiation, as if no such arrangement had taken place; that one of the cases thus slighted, viz: that of the frigate Chesapeake, is a case for which reparation, not denied to be due, had been previously so long withheld, or rather in which the aggression itself has been spun out, to the present moment, by the continued detention of the mariners, whose seizure, making a part of the original hostility committed against the American frigate, must be regarded in a light analogous to a continued detention of the ship itself; that in the other case, viz: that of the orders in council, you are not author-

ized to tender explanations for the disavowal, or to propose any new arrangement, nor to conclude any agreement, but solely to receive and discuss propositions which might be made to you, not concealing, at the same time, that, to be satisfactory, they must include two conditions, both inadmissible; one altogether irrelevant to the subject, and the other requiring nothing less than a surrender of an inalienable function of the national sovereignty.

Notwithstanding these repulsive considerations, such is the disposition of the President to facilitate a final and comprehensive accommodation between the two nations, that he is ready, as I have already had the honor of signifying to you, to favor any mode of bringing about so happy an event that may be found consistent with the honor and the essential interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.
The honorable
FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON,
&c. &c. &c.

(A)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning, dated,
London, Oct. 10, 1808.

"At our first interview (on the 29th of June) verbal communication was not discontinued, but commended; for, after I had made myself understood as to the purpose for which the interview had been requested, you asked me if I thought of taking a more formal course; but immediately added that you presumed I did not, for that the course I had adopted was well suited to the occasion. My reply was in substance, that the freedom of conversation was better adapted to our subject, and more likely to conduct us to an advantageous conclusion, than the constraint and formality of written intercourse, and that I had not intended to present a note. At the second interview, (on the 22d of July) it did not occur to me, that I had any reason to conclude, and certainly I did not conclude that verbal communication had not continued to be acceptable as a preparatory course; and it was not until the third interview (on the 29th of July) that it was rejected as inadmissible."

EXTRACT.

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, dated
Nov. 22, 1808.

"It is highly probable that I did not (as you say I did not) assign to you as the motive of the wish which I then expressed, my persuasion that written communications are less liable to mistake than verbal ones; because that consideration is sufficiently obvious; and because the whole course and practice of office is, in that respect, so established and inviolable, that I really could not have supposed the assignment of any specific motive to be necessary to account for my acquiring a written statement of your proposals previous to my returning an official answer to them."

"I had taken for granted all along that such would, and such must be the ultimate proceeding on your part, however you might wish to prepare the way for it by preliminary conversations."

(C.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, dated
Washington, July 31, 1809.

"Neither the present time, nor the occasion, will afford me a favourable opportunity for explaining to you the grounds and reasons upon which I conceived I had conformed to his majesty's wishes; and to the spirit, at least, of my instructions upon that subject; nor, indeed, would any vindication of my conduct (whatever I may have to offer) be of any importance further than as it might tend to shew that no intention existed on my part, to practice any deception towards the government of the United States."

From the same to the same, dated
August 14, 1809.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January, (which formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at liberty to have done in *extenso*, had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instruction be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind, that should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes; and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf with the government of the United States."

"The disavowal by his majesty is a painful proof to me that I had formed an erroneous judgment of his majesty's views, and the intent on of my instructions; and I have most severely to lament that an act of mine (though unintentionally) should produce any embarrassment in the relations between the two countries."

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.
Washington, Oct. 23, 1809.

Sir,
THE letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 19th inst. was delivered to me on the following day. I shall, without loss of time, transmit it to my court, where the various and important considerations which it embraces will receive the attention due to them. In the interval, I would beg leave to submit to you the following observations, as they arise out of the communications that have already occurred between us.

In fulfilling a duty which I conceive to be due to my public character, I have never suggested, nor meant to suggest, that the mode of negotiating prescribed by you on this particular occasion an occasion selected for the purpose of removing existing differences was otherwise objectionable, than as it appeared to me to be less calculated, than it does to you, to answer the professed purpose of our negotiation.

It was against the general principle of debaring a foreign minister, in the short space of one week after his arrival, and without any previous misunderstanding with him, from all personal intercourse, that I thought it right to protest. Since, however, I find by your letter, that it is not intended to apply that principle to me, I will only observe, that in the case you mentioned to have occurred between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, the conferences were held under an expectation at least on the part of the former, of their leading to a written communication; whereas in ours, I from the beginning stated that I had no such communication to make. There is also this essential difference between the two cases, that Mr. Pinkney was charged to convey an important proposal to his majesty's government, the particulars of which it might be very material to have correctly stated, whilst the object of that part of my conversation, to which you seem to attach the most importance, was to say, that I was not charged to make any proposal whatever.

I could not enter into my view to withhold from you an explanation, merely because it had been already given, but because, having been so given, I could not imagine, until informed by you, that a repetition of it would be required at my hands. I am quite certain that his majesty's government having complied with what was considered to be the substantial duty imposed upon it on the occasion, would, had this been foreseen, have added to the proofs of conciliatory good faith already manifested, the farther complacency to the wishes of the United States, of adopting the form of communication most agreeable to them, and of giving through me the explanation in question. I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that his majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions, I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deduction which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 11th instant, were at the time, in substance, made known to you; no stronger illustration therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement.

Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negotiation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions, on which they may be successively authorized to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceding to the justice of your statement, I feel myself impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is, that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorized agreement concluded here inasmuch as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instruction. You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honor of informing you that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, having been contemplated in that instruction he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed.

It may perhaps be satisfactory that I should say here that I most willingly subscribe, on this occasion, to the highly respectable authority which you have quoted, and I join issue with you upon the essentials which that authority requires to constitute a right to disavow the act of a public minister.

It is not immaterial to observe on the qualification contained in the passage you have quoted, as it implies the case of a minister concluding in virtue of a full power. To this it would suffice to answer, that Mr. Erskine had no full power; and this act consequently does not come within the range of your quotation; although it cannot be forgotten that the United States have, at no very distant period, most freely exercised

the right of withholding the ratification from even the authorized act of their own diplomatic agents, done under the avowed sanction of a full power.

I conceive that what has been already said establishes beyond the reach of doubt or controversy that his majesty's minister did violate his instructions, and the consequent right in his majesty to disavow an act so concluded. That his majesty had strong and solid reasons for so doing, will appear not only from his instructions having been violated, but from the circumstance that the violation of them involved the sacrifice of a great system of policy deliberately adopted and acted upon in just and necessary retaliation of the unprecedented modes of hostility resorted to by his enemy.

There appears to have prevailed throughout the whole of this transaction a fundamental mistake, which would suggest that his majesty had proposed to propitiate the government of the United States in order to induce it to consent to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two countries; as if such had been the relations between Great Britain and America, that the advantages of that intercourse were wholly on the side of the former; and as if, in any arrangement, whether commercial or political, his majesty could condescend to barter objects of national policy and dignity for permission to trade with another country.

Without minutely calculating what may be the degree of pressure felt at Paris, by the difference in the price of goods, whether landed at Havre or at Hamburg, I will, in my turn, appeal to your judgment, sir, whether it be not a strong and solid reason, worthy to guide the councils of a great and powerful monarch, to set bounds to that spirit of encroachment and universal dominion which would bend all things to its own standard? Is it nothing in the present state of the world, when the agents of France authoritatively announce to their victims "that Europe is submitting and rendering by degrees," that the world should know, that there is a nation which, by that Divine Goodness so strongly appealed to in the paper to which I allude, is enabled to falsify the assertion? Is it not important at such a moment, that Europe and America should be convinced, that, from whatever countries honorable and manly resistance to such a spirit may have been banished, it will still be found in the sovereign of the British nation and in the hearts of his subjects?

As to the pretensions of the English to insure from injury, on this occasion, the citizens of the United States, and which appear to you to be even yet insufficient, I am confident that in every doubtful case the usual liberality of our tribunals will be exercised in determining upon the circumstances of it; & it was at Mr. Pinkney's express requisition, that additional instructions were given to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, to extend to vessels trading to the colonies, plantations and settlements of Holland, the same exemption from capture and molestation, as was granted to vessels sailing for any of the ports of Holland.

On the subject of return cargoes from those ports, I must observe, that although it was intended to prevent, as far as was practicable, the inconveniences likely to be created by the unauthorized agreement made here in April last, yet it was not and could not be intended to obviate all possible inconveniences, even such as might have arisen if no such agreement had ever been made.

If an American vessel had sailed from America for Holland in time of profound peace, or in time of war, the ports of Holland not being at the date of sailing under blockade, it might yet have happened that, in the period between the commencement of such voyage and the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination, a blockade might have been established before that port. The vessel arriving would, in that case, have been warned not to enter the port, and would have been turned away with the loss of the whole object of the voyage. This would be no extraordinary hardship, and would afford no legitimate ground of complaint.

The order in council is far less strict than such a blockade would be, for as much as it provides for the original voyage, commenced in expectation of being admitted to the port of destination, by permitting the entry into the ports of Holland; and it is no just ground of complaint, that it does not superadd to that permission the liberty to re-export a cargo of the enemy's goods or produce.

I beg leave briefly to recapitulate the substance of what I have had the honor to convey to you as well in a verbal, as in written communications.

I have informed you of the reasons of his majesty's disavowal of the agreement so often mentioned: I have shewn them, in obedience to the authority which you have quoted, to be both strong and such as to outweigh, in the judgment of his majesty's government, every other consideration which you

have contemplated. I have shewn that that agreement was not concluded in virtue of a full power, and that the instructions given on the occasion, were violated.

Beyond this point of explanation, which was supposed to have attained, but which is now given, by the present letter, in the form understood to be most agreeable to the American government, my instructions are prospective; they look to substituting for notions of good understanding, erroneously entertained, practical stipulations on which a real reconciliation of all differences may be substantially founded; and they authorize me not to renew proposals which have already been declared here to be unacceptable, but to receive and discuss any proposal made on the part of the United States, and eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not, of course, intended to call upon me to state as a preliminary to negotiation, what is the whole extent of those instructions; they must, as I have before said, remain subject to my own discretion, until I am enabled to apply them to the overtures, which I may have the honor of receiving from you.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) F. J. JACKSON.
The honorable
ROBERT SMITH, &c. &c.
[To be continued.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7th, 1809.

SIR
I have the honor to enclose a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your ob't servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The honorable,
The President of the Senate.

REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

The duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted after deducting the expenses of collecting to \$26,126,648

From which deducting for debentures issued on account of re-exports to 10,067,191

Left for the nett revenue accruing during that year 16,059,457

The same duties during the year 1808, amounted, after deducting the expenses of collection, to \$10,581,539

From which deducting for debentures issued, and which on account of the embargo did not exceed 249,396

Leaves for the nett revenue accrued during that year, as will appear by the statement (A) 10,332,163

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources from which that revenue was collected, during the year 1808; and the statement (A) gives a comparative view of the importations and re-exports of the several species of merchandise for the years 1807 and 1808, shewing thereby distinctly the effect of foreign aggressions and commercial restrictions on the importations of foreign articles.

From the returns already received for the three first quarters of the present year and from the general knowledge of the importations made during the two last months, it is believed that the gross amount of duties on merchandise imported during the whole year, will, after deducting the expenses of collection, amount to about ten millions of dollars.

But as the debentures issued on account of re-exports (principally of colonial produce) will amount to about 3,500,000 dollars, the nett revenue accrued during the year 1809 cannot be estimated at more than six millions and a half.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands, have during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1809, amounted to 143,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 500,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period, amounted to near 6,730,000 dollars, the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock, having taken place on the first of January last. But the aggregate of payments on account of principal and interest will not exceed two years 1808 and 1809 exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars appropriated by law.

The same statement shews that about 34,796,000 dollars of the principal of the debt have been reimbursed during the eight years and a half, commencing on the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th September, 1809; exclusive of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana convention.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1809, have amounted to \$9,313,753 10 Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1808, and amounting to 13,846,717 52

An aggregate of 23,160,470 68

The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz.
Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses & those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations 1,439,693 28

Military and naval establishments including the Indian Department, viz.
Military, including army and fortifications 3,366,403 12
Navy, 2,379,767 80
Indian Department 292,303 84

Interest on the public debt 6,037,974 76

Reimbursements of principal of the public debt 3,126,149 15

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to 17,333,534 67

And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1809, a balance of 5,828,336 01

23,160,470 68

Whence it appears that the expenses of government, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasury by a sum of nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars; & that that deficiency, as well as the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, have been paid out of the sums previously in the Treasury, or in other words out of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding years.

The outstanding revenue bonds may, after deducting the expenses of collection, and allowing for bad debts, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th of September, 1809, to \$7,500,000

The duties on the importations during the last quarter will not probably, after making a similar deduction fall short of 2,800,000

All those will fall due prior to the 1st day of January, 1811, and make, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1809, and amounting as above stated, to 5,800,000

An aggregate of 16,100,000

The expenses of the present quarter, though not yet precisely ascertained, will not probably, including the payments on account of the public debt, exceed 3,600,000

Leaving on the first day of January, 1810, a sum of 12,500,000

About twelve and a half millions of dollars in cash or bonds, payable during the year 1810, and applicable to the expense of that year. This estimate, however, is founded on the supposition that the amount of debentures payable in that year will not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the receipts during the year arising from importation subsequent to the first of January next, and from the sales of land, will be sufficient to pay those debentures and to leave at all times in the treasury at least one million of dollars.

Estimating the expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign, for the year 1810, at the same amount actually expended for those objects during the preceding year, or at about 1,500,000 And adding thereto the annual appropriation of 8,000,000

For the public debt; (of which sum about three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be applied to the final reimbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock;) It follows that unless the aggregate of the expenses for the military and naval establishments should be reduced to about 3,000,000

12,500,000

three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. That state of the Treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report. But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supercede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, and will particularly depend on the decision of Congress on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that if the actual expenditure of the year 1810 for all military and naval purposes should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for those objects during the year ending on the 30th September, 1809, and exceeding as above stated six million of dollars, the deficiency according to the preceding estimates, would amount to three millions; on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts beyond what has been estimated, to authorize a loan of four millions of dollars.

In the event of war the necessity of rendering it efficient and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country, is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans reimbursable by instalments and at fixed periods after the return of peace, must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war. For the support of public credit,

the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms, it appears necessary that the revenue should, in the mean while, be equal to the interest on the public debt including that on the new loans, and to all the current expenses of government calculated on a peace establishment, or, for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That increase appears preferable in the present situation of the U. States to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes either direct or indirect may become necessary.

If war should not be resorted to, it does not appear requisite unless Congress should resolve in a permanent increase of the military and naval establishments in time of peace, to lay at present any additional duties, beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent known under the name of "Mediterranean fund." It has already been stated that an increase of the impost would not supply the deficiency which may take place in the year 1810, and exclusively of the reimbursement of the loan which may be wanted for the service of that year, all the national expenses calculated on a peace establishment and on the average of the actual expenditures of the six years 1802 a 1807, will not exceed ten millions of dollars for the year 1811, and eight millions after that year.

For the only portion of the existing debt which according to law it will be practicable after the year 1810 to reimburse, will, exclusively of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent and deferred stocks, consist only of the converted six per cent stock, which amounts to less than two millions of dollars. The payments on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the debt cannot for that reason (except for the purpose of reimbursing the loan which may be wanted for the service of the year 1810) much exceed six millions of dollars in the year 1811, and four millions of dollars annually after that year. The expenses of the year 1811 and the ensuing years may, therefore, if calculated on a peace establishment, be estimated as followeth, viz.

Civil expenses, domestic and foreign,	1,530,000
Military and naval establishments (including the Indian department) calculated on the average of the actual expenditure for those objects during the six years 1802-1807, as will appear by statement (F.) about	2,500,000
Interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent and deferred stocks,	4,100,000
Total of the annual expenses after the year 1811,	8,100,000
Reimbursement of the converted six per cent stock,	1,860,000
Total of expenses for the year 1811,	\$ 9,960,000

Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, there is a subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session under an expectation that the orders of council of Great Britain had been revoked, are inefficient and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe that exportation by land is not forbidden, and that no bonds being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade, nor any authority vested by law which will justify detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the apparent owners. It is unnecessary, and it would be painful to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the laws. But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with a view to its execution, it is incumbent to state that from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises, that either the system of restriction partially abandoned must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution, or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the U. States, ought to be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department,
December 7th, 1809.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 13.
Mr. McKim's propositions to instruct the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of passing counter-vailing commercial regulations, were taken up and agreed to.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.
On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 61 to 48, Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the resolution from the Senate expressive of the approbation of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to hold any further communication with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Rhea moved that the committee rise and report their agreement to the resolution.

Mr. Gold moved that the committee rise and report progress.

December 19.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.
Mr. Macon, from the committee on so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to our Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France; and for other purposes.

[The 1st section prohibits all public vessels belonging to G. Britain or France from entering the harbors of the U. States, subject to certain specified exceptions.

The 2nd section prescribes the punishment of those who shall aid the infraction of this provision.

The 3d section prohibits all vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen of either, from entering the harbors of the United States.

The 4th section prohibits the importation into the United States of goods from Great Britain or Ireland, and France, and their colonies; or of goods from any foreign port which are the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or France; unless in vessels owned wholly by citizens of the United States.

The above provisions to take immediate effect.

The 5th section prohibits after the 15th of April next the importation of goods from Great Britain and France and their colonies unless imported directly therefrom.

The 6th, 7th and 8th sections affix penalties to the infraction of these provisions.

The 9th section authorizes the President in case either France or Great Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States to declare the same by proclamation, after which the prohibitions of this act on the commerce of the nation so doing shall cease.

The 11th section repeals the act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The 12th section limits this act to the end of the next session of Congress.]

The bill was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

FOREIGN LICENSE TO TRADE.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, and to prevent, under certain disabilities, any citizen of the U. S. taking a license to navigate the ocean or trade with any foreign or independent power. Twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill authorizing the issuing debentures, in certain cases (viz. in case of accidental failure to comply with the terms of the law necessary to obtain them.) Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Rhea (T) the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the chair, on the joint resolution from the Senate, approving the conduct of the Executive in refusing to hold further communication with Mr. Jackson, the British minister.

Mr. Rhea (T) spoke a short time in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Potter spoke half an hour against it; and Mr. Dana occupied about an hour and an half on the same side of the question.

When, on motion of Mr. Whelan, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE—DECEMBER 13.

A letter was received from Buckner Thurston, notifying the Senate of his resignation of his seat in that body as a Senator from the state of Kentucky.

DECEMBER 19.
The Vice President attended and took the chair of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. enclosing the correspondence between him and the governor of Pennsylvania relative to the case of Gideon Olmstead, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, December 20.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States, was read a third time and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Condict, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Loyd, Matthews, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Sumner, Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Hillhouse and Pickens—2.

So the bill was passed.

[KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.]

FRANKFORT, DECEMBER 30.

On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives passed an act giving further time to return plats and certificates of survey to the register's office.

Mr. SHARP, moved for leave to bring in a bill authorizing the Treasurer to receive the Ruffelsville Branch Bank bills in payment of all public dues—but was negatived.

Mr. HOPKINS read and laid on the table, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, (on the part of the State) be instructed by the general assembly to use their efforts to remove the Branch Bank now at Ruffelsville to some more commercial situation, where the dividends will be increased, and the benefits of the institution extended.

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, be requested to lay before this house a statement of the profits of the Branch Bank at Ruffelsville.

Mr. MINTIRE, a member of the house of Representatives from the county of Fleming, has been expelled, on account of sundry charges exhibited against him—The votes were 43 to 19.

The Senate have confirmed the appointment of the Hon. George M. Bibb, as Chief Justice of this commonwealth.

Scott County, Ky.

Taken up by James Owens, Living on Lytle's farm—a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, small star in the forehead, the near hind foot white, 14 1/2 hands high, brand not legible, four years old, appraised to \$30.

CARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1810.

Mr. Giles's resolution, approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Mr. Jackson, has been carried in the House of Representatives—69 to 46. Only 4 dissenting voices in the Senate.

BUCKNER THURSTON, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States an associate Judge for the district of Columbia, in the room of A. B. Duckett, Esq. deceased.

[Nat. Intelligencer]

JUDGE TAIT is chosen a Senator of the U. States, by the Legislature of Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Milledge, Esq.

Dr. Alexander Campbell is elected a Senator of the U. S. for the state of Ohio in the room of Dr. Tiffin, resigned.

Wilson Carey Nicholas (a member of Congress from Virginia) has resigned his seat, in consequence of severe indisposition on his way to the City of Washington.

John Randolph it is stated will be unable to attend the present session of Congress.

J. G. Jackson is said to be on the recovery.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted the resolutions, offered by Mr. Archer, for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with sundry amendments.

An association is proposed in the town of Alexandria for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with a capital of 200,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 4th ult. the Senate appointed Robt. Taylor, and the House of Delegates, James Barbour, their respective speakers.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 5th ult. Presley C. Lane was re-elected speaker of the Senate, and James Engle of the House of Representatives.

William Brown, collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has absconded, with 100,000 dollars of the public money.

The ship Horace, John Q. Adams, minister to Russia on board, passed Elsinur 29th September; she was compelled by the British to pay the Sound dues before she was permitted to proceed.

The grand jury of New-Castle county have presented James A. Bayard and Nicholas Van Dyke, for neglecting to attend in Congress.—Not. Im.

We learn, by a gentleman just from Richmond, that Judge Marshall has given his opinion in the cases of the United States against sundry persons charged with violations of the Embargo—the opinion was in favor of the defendants.

Fred Pap.

Died lately in the Isle of Santa Margaretta, near the frontier of France, in Provence, *Farnabe Chetramonti*, Pope Pius VII. said to have been poisoned—Cardinal Fesch, uncle of Bonaparte, is named as his successor.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated New-Orleans, 2d Nov. 1809—

"Clarke's long promised book has arrived, but indolence has prevented my perusal of it. I have barely glanced at it, and promise you it shall be answered."

This work occupied several of Burr's ablest co-conspirators more than a year, and I require four months only to detect and expose the perjuries, fallacies, and forgeries of this vindictive, profligate band.

I will not leave a tatter to cover his deformities, but will offer him to the public a spectacle of horror and detestation—How this man and his adherents are sunk below the contempt of every man of character and honor! In the mean time, let not my services, nor the good old maxim, "*aude alteram partem*," be forgotten."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship Eliza Ann, captain Porter, in 34 days from Dublin, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of Irish papers to the 7th Nov. (the day of her sailing) containing London news of the 2d, 10 days later than any previous advices from England.

The ship Paragon, Hague, has also extended our file of Greenock papers to the latter end of October.

The duke of Portland died on the 30th October.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 7.

"Since writing my letter the packet has brought an account that an order in council is expected to issue immediately in the Gazette, prohibiting the landing in American produce that has been sent to or warehoused in any place since they left America, except from British ships with British licence. This seems intended to drive you to your embargo, which from experience it is expected you cannot maintain."

London, Oct. 24.—Despatches have been sent off to marquis Wellesley, by a king's messenger, who sailed for Plymouth in the Whiting schooner, on Sunday last. It is rumored at the port whence the vessel sailed, that "those despatches contain orders for the total evacuation of Spain by the British; the last despatches from marquis Wellesley, Mr. Frere and Wellington, as well as communications from other well informed persons, having fully convinced government of the impossibility of effecting the deliverance of a people, who are so supinely callous to their own welfare."

October 26.—A report, which has circulated more than a week since, has been revived in the city, and with more confidence than at first—that some negotiations have been carrying on through an indirect channel, between the British government and that of France, the object

of which is the re-establishment of a general peace. The marquis Wellesley, it is said is about to proceed to Paris, in further pursuit of this grand object, the way to which, it is understood, has been smoothed by the mediation of a great northern power, and whose interference was the chief cause of the prolongation of the negotiations at Altenburg, which are now entirely closed. The evacuation of Spain is said to be the simple condition on which England is to be admitted a party in a general congress of European powers. The claims of Portugal as an independent state to become subject to future discussion.—STAR.

London Nov. 4.—The last accounts from Portugal concur in stating, that our troops have been reduced by the sword, famine and disgrace, to 12,000 men.—STATSMAN.

The accounts from Walcheren, are still less favorable. The disease among our troops resists the utmost efforts of medical science in that mephitic swamp. Whilst our force is hourly diminishing, Napoleon is making vigorous preparations to attack the island.

STATSMAN.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, on the 31st December, 1809; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Ayres, Samuel
Allen, Eliza
Allen, William
Anderson, John

Brandon, Joseph
Brandon, Ebenezer
Bushnell, E.

Beach, Joseph
Bradley, Robert
Bird, Mark

Bird, Abraham
Beatty, Cornelius
Boone, Samuel

Burton, William
Berriman Samuel
Brumbaragor, Fred-

erick
Bush, William T.

Benning, James
Barbee, Joseph
Bruce, Temperance

Bernard, John
Bruce, Benjamin

Carter, Mary C.
Crockett, Joseph
Cann, James

Carr, Walter
Car, John
Crisman, Joseph

Carrick, William
Coles, Edward
Cary, John

Cecil, jr. William
Clayton, George
Crooks, Robert

Carr, Anthony
Cole, Le Roy
Coffield, Benjamin

Cabell, Edward B.

Daily, William
Deal, Richard
Dickenson, Elizabeth

Dunlap, jr. John
Duval, —

Emriss, John

Faver, John
Fisher, John
Fleming, Leonard

Friar, James
Friar, Robert
Flornoy, Matthias

Ford, Thomas R.
Faulkner, Nelson

Grimes, Linney
Grayson, Letitia P.

Gulntner, Bernard
Green, William
Gohagan, Anthony

Gaines Catherine
Graham, George
Griffith, Ann

Gain, F. S.
Gray, Jonathan
Goodlett, Adam

Gains, H. J.
Gardner, Mary
Gillam, Hill

Hendley, Nelson
Hammond, Larkin

Hawkins, Martin L.
Henderson, Alexan-

der S.
Hall, James
Harrison, Robert

Hodgson, John
Howard, William
Huston, Robert

Henry, John
Henry, William
Hornecher, John

Jameson, George
James, William E.

Karns, James
Lara, Samuel

Lewis, Thomas
Long, James
Lewis, Warner W.

Laughlin, John
Linsay, William

M'Nutt, Elizabeth
M'Clure, James

M'Kendrick, Wil-

liam
Maxwell, John
M'Clure, Samuel

M'Lean, Robert D.
M'Nair, David D.

Murphy, John
Murray, Mrs. J. K.

Martin, James T.
Morton, John

Morton, Lucy
Miller, Robert

Montague, Clement
Murray, Catey

Marshall, Mary K.
Messick, Samuel

Monroe, John
Mason, John

M'Clain, Samuel
M'Chord, Polly

Moore, Rev. James

Morrrough, Christo-

pher
Matterson George W.

Minor, W. B.
M'Chord, Rev.

James
M'Nair, George H.

M'Nair, John
Miles, William

Magill, James
M'Kee, John

Markley, John Adam
Moffitt, Cyrus

Moss, John J.
Murdrough, Susana

Murray, John Dr.
Minor, John

M'Gally, Andrew
M'Dowell, James

Mooney, Simpson
Markle, Jacob

Moore, Rev. James

Nicholas, Eliza R.
Nicholas, James

North, Abraham
Newman, Benjamin

O'Farrel, James
O'Farrel, James

Outten, Levy
Ollendorf & Mason

Power, Thomas
Phillips, Samuel Jr.

Porter, N. S.
Panc, Fanny M.

Quarles, Rogger

Russel, Robert S.
Runyan, Frances

Rielin, Jacob
Richardson, Thomas

Romine, Elias
Randol, John

Scott, William
Smith, John

Smith, Abn. T.
Smith, Alexr.

Smith, Abraham
Smith, George

Stong, John
Sayre, Joseph

Steele, Brice
Steele, David

Sutton, William

Terrell, John
Thornton, James

Turner, Lewis E.
Todd, Robert

Tegarden, —
Tarascon, J. A.

Wilfon, Reed
Wilson, Mary

Wilson, James
Wilson, Thomas

Wilson, Abraham
Wilson, Samuel

Woods, John
Woods, James

Woods, William
Wood, Stephen

Williams, Henry
Watson, Samuel E.

Whitlock, George
Williams, William D.

Wrigglesworth, Wallace, C. B.

Wrigley, —
Woodson, Addison

Womack, John
Whaley, James

York, Bartlet.

A List of Blanks and Prizes in the Lehigh Lottery, No. 3. sold in Lexington, Ky. Tickets may be renewed on application at the Post-Office.

PRIZES of five dollars each—9069, 11070, 32041, 38042, 44041, 19130, 10079, 27073, 40032, 19129, 30080. BLANKS, 8070, 12067, 13068, 18128, 34044, 10075, 30073, 34075, 18122.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE 25 CENTS.]

SERMON

ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN

APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS

To the Synod of Kentucky;

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY,

HOG'S LARD, WHITE BEANS,

and Country made LINEN,

WANTED BY

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1810.

Jessamine Circuit, Set. October Term,

1809.

Thomas Wilson & George Ramsey Compls.

vs. Charles Swan & Lewis Craig, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, & the defendant Charles Swan having failed to enter his appearance herein according to law & the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, according to law.

(A Copy)—Teste

SAM'L H. WOODSON, Clk.

STILLS FOR SALE.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable

Merchandise,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. They will be sold unusually low if

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glais and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon & Hyfon Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Kufres, prime Calfskins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glais, an assortment of Trugs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton. Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

PARKER & GRAY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND NOW OPENING,

At their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the Court-House,

A very extensive and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, STATIONARY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, QUEENS' GLASS, & CHINA WARES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Superfine and Coarse Worsted, Cotton and Broad Cloths, as sorted Silk Hosiery, as d. Kidd, morocco & leather Slippers, as d. Coatings, Flannel and Blankets assorted Corduroys, Thicksets & Velvets assorted Silks, Grapes & Ribbands, assorted Cambric and Book Muslins, assorted Ladies' fine Muslin Robes, Sleeves and Silk Gloves, as d. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Linen, Linsey, Country Linen, Salt and Soda Soap.

NEW GOODS.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & CO.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON.

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will enable them to give better bargains than even have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son,

Commission merchants at Shippingport, Falls of Ohio

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz.

Brown Sugar 1st quality 17 cts per pound do. 2d do. 15 do. do. 3d do. 12 do. Loaf Sugar 31 1/2 do. Coffee 35 do. Logwood 8 do. Mackerels 25 cts, per barrel.

Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS

42 Packages Merchandise, viz:

316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases

21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies

25 ditto Furniture, assorted

4 ditto Furniture Checks

35 ditto Gingham

40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plattilas, in imitation of German

40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks

281 ditto 4-5 and 6-4 Plain Cambric Muslins

80 ditto Shirting Muslin

21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins

13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls

34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses & Robes

16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced

40 ditto Twilled Nankens

Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; and Barcelona ditto

50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton

10 pieces Twist Stripes

10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.

4 ditto black patent Lace

73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted

2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto

12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding

16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls

17 bales India Muslins, Gurreahs, Bafias, Cosacs, Manroofs, Samahs, &c. &c.

1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces

2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces

1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted

1 bale ditto Coatings

1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks

2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 & 5 1/2, 264 Packets.

The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by adding a small commission to cover risk and charges.

Lexington 20th June, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MA' COUN, TILFORD, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology & Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Uddolph; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinus, by Madama de Staël Holstei; the Life of Fox; St. Clair; or the Heir of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owenson; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Clarins of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gillie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kydon Exchange; do on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's excoecutives with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, Junr. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adalgitha, &c. &c. They have how on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chilon, Hyson and Corgo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, and will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ARROWSMITH'S MAPS.

JOHNSON & WARNER,

BOOK-SELLERS LEXINGTON, K.

Have now in the hands of the first artists in Philadelphia,

Arrowsmith's Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America,

WHICH will be engraved on the same size (about four by six feet) as the English, and be executed in a style, warranted equally correct and elegant, with the best London copies.

The first of the set will be published in the summer of next year; and one other map about every three months afterwards, until the whole are completed.

To subscribers they will be delivered on the following

CONDITIONS.

Dolls.

The whole set completely canvassed, coloured, varnished, & mounted on rollers, 40

The Maps of EUROPE alone, 12

ASIA, 12

AMERICA, 11

AFRICA, 10

To those who prefer them unvarnished, a deduction of two dollars will be made on each Map, from the above prices.

The price of the English Maps, is Twelve Dollars each, unvarnished.

A subscription paper is opened at the Book-Store of the publishers, who respectfully invite the patronage of the citizens of Kentucky.

Dec-4, 1809

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co.

HAVE received an assortment of EITEN

HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$3 to \$46; PLATTING

INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S

SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PRO-

TRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVI-

DERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles,

OF ANY LENGTH—BY

JOHN LOCKWOOD,

Corner of Upper & High Streets.

Also—CASH given for BARLEY.

Lexington, December 4, 1809.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title.

The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, is peculiarly advantageous. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banto. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which life thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-Street, corner of Lime-

stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage. He has made several improvements to his former buildings, which render them as large and commodious as any in the state. He has on hand a good assortment of liquors, and will at all times use every exertion to furnish his house as stable with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal attention to every department of his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

on 4th Robert Miller.

Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHARLES respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coccolino and do.—Barbours &c. likewise settles to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

For Sale

A VALUABLE tract of land, situated on the waters of Green river, in Owen county, containing 566 2/3 acres. No trees or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanner's Oil—by which 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plans double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plans with and without irons, different sizes, complete sets of Dutch Plans, single and double ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plans of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Holstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all their indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. County sugar at 10 cts per pound, 1 tobacco at 95 per hundred, Whiskey at 50 per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with hickory, about sixteen acres cleared, with good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land—And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.

Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS

on High and Water streets together or separately, for part cash in hand, and on liberal credit, if required, for the balance. The house is two stories, of good soundings, clinked, weather boarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet, a two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage House. The situation on High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy.

John Wrigglesworth.

Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, about the 1st of April, a pair of twin steers, three years old, brindle and white, their horns turn inward toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker brindle than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

Saml. Shepard.

Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

The Shareholders are informed that Saturday the 2d of December, their Contributions become due—and

On Saturday 6th January, a general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Library room agreeable to the charter for the election of officers. A full attendance of the members is requested.

David Logan, Lib'n.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

ALL delinquents who feel themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the Court of Assessment, held for the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal on or before the 1st day of February next. Such appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert S. Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended to.

By a resolution of the said court at their last meeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded; delinquents will therefore see the necessity of attending strictly to the law in this particular.

DAVID TODD,

27th Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees, December 24th, 1809.

RESOLVED, That any Hucklester sitting in or near the market house, other than market hours be permitted to use fire stoves, provided they use no other fuel than charcoal or stone coal, and the same to be cleared off every evening at or before dark.

ED. WEST, Chairman.

(A copy.) Attest, Ro. S. Todd, Clk.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the court house in Lexington, on the first Saturday in January next, to be held at ten o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the Town of Lexington for the ensuing year.

EDW. WEST, Clm. B. T.

Attest, Ro. S. Todd, Clk. B. T. L.

Dec. 5, 1809.

Notice.

THE partnership of Fiskel & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom they are indebted will please to furnish them with receipts.

Michael Fiskel,

Abraham Gallatin.

22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be

carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stills of different sizes, Hatters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail.

Michael Fiskel.

Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Clarke Circuit Court, September Term, 1809.

John Peebles, complainant, against Robert

Peebles, &c. defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Thomas Logan not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered,

that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complaint in his bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Tell,

SAM. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

State of Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, set.

September term, 1809.

Joel Collins complainant,

Against

Richard S. Hawkey, Robert Patton Green

howard and Jacob Walsh, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Test,

JAMES ANDERSON, n. c. c. c.